

FARM AND FRUIT.

The Outlook from the State Fair—Brief Suggestion and Mention Upon Agricultural Matters.

Certainly no one who visits the State Fair, and carefully examines the excellent and greatly varied productions upon exhibition, can escape the reflection that California's greatness and unbounded resources have never yet been fully proclaimed or appreciated. As we emerge from the former impracticable effervescence of heralding and dwelling upon our wonderful scenery, gigantic trees, unequalled, marvelous and that, and come down to the truly wonderful and grand—the unlimited and varied productions of our State for maintenance of earth's population, and supplying the world's commerce—we shall commence to understand and appreciate the true worth of our heritage, and the due relative position to which we are entitled upon this higher basis among the several States.

Only a few years since many of the industries which now are foremost in California were experimental and regarded with doubt and extreme caution. Ten years hence numerous industries in the State which are now in their infancy in the experimental stage will be found as successful and become as fixed in the list of remunerative vocations as those now most firmly established. Thus, with our unlimited possibilities in the production of cereals, fruits of almost every kind and choice wines for the world, together with the other numerous industries and productions which are coming to the front, and of which a few years the State will abound, our present sanguine estimate of the State's future is probably as it will be viewed from the standpoint of fifteen or twenty years from this time, but as an introduction or faint foreshadowing of our future greatness.

A few years ago no one entertained a thought that we possessed unequalled climate and conditions for the development of superior strains of blood horses. To-day this fact is as clearly established as that California is a State in the Union, and the same favorable results are fast developing in regard to other lines of stock. The foothill regions, which until recently have been looked upon as only low-priced sheep ranges, are now being transformed from chaparral thickets to four or five hundred-dollar-an-acre vineyards and orchards. Next to the "orange belt" was found to be favorable for fruit lands, and this favorable belt was a narrow one, and of about the altitude at which Perry and Newcastle were situated, and that below and above this certain line or belt the favorable conditions vanished. To-day there is to be seen in the fruit exhibits at the Pavilion, perhaps the grandest exhibition of grapes ever yet brought to a State Fair, and which were grown as high up in the mountains as Colfax, and raised at that without irrigation.

Thus the development of our hidden resources are constantly unfolding, and in the space of a few years more we shall be brought to a more realizing sense of the exhaustless possibilities of our commonwealth.

Average unsalted butter contains about 11 per cent. of water.

Herbert Blakeley gives the average period of gestation in cows at 286 days.

Corn weighs about twenty-eight pounds per cubic foot in wagon, box or corn-crib.

Water containing chloride of lime is said to improve the quality of rancid butter by washing with it.

The average of twenty-three analyses of the milk of five Dutch-Friesian cows on the college farm gave 3.06 per cent. of fat.

Experiments show that 100 pounds of yellow dent corn cribbed in October weighed 59 1/2 pounds in the following February.

The following items were furnished the Iowa Homestead by J. N. Muncey, assistant in Experiment Department of Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa:

An approximate estimate of the number of bushels of potatoes in an acre can be made by allowing 57.6 pounds for every 2,150 cubic inches. I made an experiment with five different sized potatoes to determine the above.

Prof. Villerey is said to have made a test between Holstein and Devon cows with the following results: 100 pounds hay when fed to Holstein yielded 28.92 quarts of milk; 100 pounds hay fed to Devon yielded 19.12 quarts of milk.

Bi-carbonate of soda neutralizes the lactic acid in butter, and is a sure preservative, but it imparts a soapy taste. Boric acid and sulphate of potassium are superior and harmless, according to Dr. DeKlenze. Sixty grains are required to the pound of butter.

Seventy-nine hours, or nearly eight days' labor of one man, are required to lay 20,330 shingles. In the above case there were three carpenters and five common hands employed in shingling a summer-house 54 by 24. I also found it required exactly 30 pounds of three-penny shingle nails, or nearly four pounds of nails per 1,000 shingles.

A scientific authority remarks that facts collected by Miss Amerod in Great Britain prove that there the damage caused by insects in the reality of the matter. Not less than \$2,000,000 will be found set down to aphides in the country where the inhabitants are devoted to the cattle-raising industry, while the ravages annually caused by wire-worms, weevils, etc., to wheat, barley, peas, beans and tares seem to range between \$2 and \$3 an acre.

Muskelon-growing is becoming exceedingly profitable in Southern Illinois. Farmer and Fruit-Grower says: Lee Davis, of Anna, shipped from an acre planted early and receiving extra care, over 300 bushels of melons, the net receipts from which were over \$500, cash in hand. Two other acres planted later yielded about the same amount, or \$250 per acre. John Reed shipped over three-penny shingle nails, or nearly four pounds of nails per 1,000 shingles.

An expert suggests that a dab of tar upon the noses of sheep during the months of July and September is an effective preventive against the attacks of annoying, if not fatal, grubs. "The sheep grub," he says, "is not fatal, but very disagreeable, and doubtless has a bad effect upon the general health of the animal. If any one desires to study the subject he may find the grub in many of the heads of the animals killed in the shambles at later months more or less fully developed."

A prominent egg commission house in Milwaukee requested the *Sentinel* to publish the following for the benefit of those desiring to keep their eggs in a marketable condition: To one pint of salt and one pint of fresh lime add four gallons of boiling water. When cold put in stone jars. Then with a dish let down your fresh eggs into it, tipping the dish after it fills with the liquid so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked the eggs will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh. Keep them covered in a cool place.

C. E. Bowman, Commissioner of Agriculture for Kentucky, is earnestly laboring for the establishment of a State Annual Wheat Show. He says there is no fact better established than that the present wheat crop of Kentucky is neither first-class in quality nor yield. With a view to ascertain where the list of the different varieties can be obtained, and at the earliest date, that all may obtain it for seedling purposes, the Commissioner fixed his annual wheat show for Wednesday, September 12th, at his office in Frankfort, Ky., the packages for exhibition to be put up securely in sacks, and contain not less than a half bushel. Mr. Bowman concluded his circular with the words, "I hope South and Southwestern Kentucky will do better than they have hitherto done at any annual exhibition."

Speaking of the profits to be derived

from small farms well conducted, the Los Angeles Herald says: Mr. Noland, who purchased seventeen acres of land, with a house and an orchard thereon, last spring, near Downey, for \$2,300, was in town yesterday with a load of fruit. He raises plums, peaches, apples, apricots and loquats, and will this summer sell about \$1,200 worth of fruit. This result, gained in six months, from an expenditure of \$2,300, is a very good showing of what can be done in farming in the lowlands. Mr. Noland introduced a large and very fine. One apple tree, although not full grown, yielded thirty-two bushels of large apples. His plum trees bore very heavily, and the neighbors purchased them all at the orchard at three cents a pound. If he had brought them to the city they would have sold at six cents a pound. With this solid fact before our farmers, that on the lowlands where some alkali is in the soil, plums bear heavily and pay also, it is strange they do not plant more plum trees.

The *Trade Journal*, in an article on the fiber industries of America, insists that there is not a State from the British boundary line to the Gulf of Mexico which can not produce some fibrous plant that will be a source of wealth to the grower. It says: "Jute is especially adapted to the rich alluvial soil of the Mississippi bottom lands. All that was necessary for its successful introduction as a staple industry was the discovery of a mechanical device for separating the outward covering of the stem from the fiber, a problem which it now believed has been solved. The machine will be tested on a crop now growing in Mississippi. If it proves as successful as is anticipated, jute-growing will be added to our industries, and within a few years will prove a profitable rival to cotton as a leading Southern product. The market for it is practically boundless, both at home and abroad. St. Louis alone, in the year 1882, manufactured 11,000 yards of jute bagging. Every pound of the raw material was imported from India.

"The celebrated New Zealand flax, and the useful atocha, or esparto grass, can be successfully grown on the Pacific slope, while Southern California and Arizona abound with the cocotus, which has not hitherto been utilized.

"So far we have only considered the plants more especially adapted for textile manufacture, but in addition to these our whole country abounds with reeds, grasses and plants, rich in material for the paper manufacturer. In all countries where paper is made, the cry for more fibers is heard, and the search for new sources of supply is constant, still the supply is not equal to the demand. Our Southern States alone can supply the world with all the paper stock it needs. All that is necessary is to concentrate on our fiber industries intelligence, capital and enterprise.

"With flax and other fiber-producing plants properly utilized, and jute and ramie successfully introduced, together with the products of our cotton-fields, a matchless combination of wealth-producing raw material would be added to the resources of the country, and a marvelous impetus be given to textile manufactures, an industry, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, presenting a diversified range almost boundless, and promising a fine and reliable basis for the future industrial prosperity of our nation."

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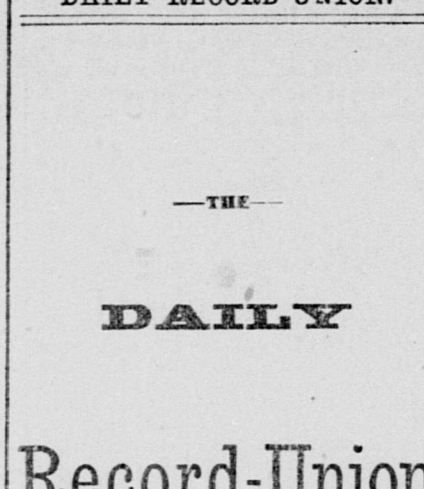
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THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119 1/2 for 4s of 1897, 119 1/2 for 4 1/2 of 1898; sterling, 4 1/2 1/2; 104 1/2 for 2 1/2; silver, 104 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 27 1/2 cents.

Mining stocks were fairly active in San Francisco yesterday. Prices of several descriptions were 10 to 15 higher than Tuesday.

A meeting of the General Managers of the various Pacific mail lines will be held in San Francisco on the 20th instant.

The Chinese army is concentrated at Pekin.

The supporters of Charles Bradlaugh still insist upon his right to a seat in the British House of Commons.

The French Prime Minister expresses any concession to China regarding the Tonkin frontier question.

Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, is very ill in Dublin.

A panic occurred in a theater at Carlsbad, in which several persons were injured.

The Canada Pacific Railway has been leased to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway for ninety-nine years.

A vessel which arrived in New York yesterday brought fifteen distressed seamen, picked up in mid-ocean.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a resolution that no appropriation be reported except for officers and employees.

A serious railroad accident occurred yesterday near Omaha, on the Union Pacific.

The stage from Yreka was robbed near Shasta last evening by a single highwayman.

A four-round prize fight took place near Sheffield, Ind., Tuesday.

By the breaking down of a bridge near Green river, Wyoming, eleven freight cars were wrecked.

H. Moore attacked J. H. Wenzel and James Knight, yesterday morning, with an ax and revolver, near Cheyenne, Wyoming, inflicting dangerous wounds on both.

Another landslide has occurred on the railroad extension above Redding.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday at Sausalito, Marin county.

Three men have died from thirst this season in trying to cross the desert between New York District, Cal., and El Dorado Canyon, Nev.

A young woman was horribly burned in San Francisco, yesterday, while kindling a fire with coal oil.

The Schicksel festival is being observed with great enthusiasm in Austria and Poland.

A terrific wind-storm prevailed on the North Carolina coast Tuesday.

At Livermore, Alameda county, yesterday, Henry H. Harrington shot and killed Mary Davis, aged 14, and then committed suicide.

The biennial reunion of the American Pomological Society opened at Philadelphia yesterday.

It is reiterated from Hermosilla, Mex., that yellow fever certainly prevails at Guzman and Mazatlan.

Hugh J. Hastings, proprietor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, is dead.

The Mexican National Railroad is completed to Morales.

Moody, the evangelist, goes to Ireland about the 1st of October.

The Marquis de Lorne, Princess Louise and Prince George, arrived in Toronto yesterday.

W. H. Hurlock was shot and killed at Trinity, Tex., yesterday, and his father mortally wounded, by an employee named Roseman.

Captain Payne and other Oklahoma raiders were arrested at Wichita, Kas., yesterday, on a charge of conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States.

ALIEN LAND MONOPOLIZATION AGAIN.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which evidently is ill informed as to the facts, declares that there is nothing to worry about in the purchase of estates in this country by rich Englishmen. It goes so far as to designate those who hold otherwise contemptuously, and to declare that they set up men of straw for the mere pleasure of knocking them down. It then proceeds to indulge in a great deal of forced wit about people who live in a nightmare of fear over the encroachments of landlordism. This is a trivial way of treating a subject worthy of serious debate. The St. Louis journal is ill advised if it does not know that the disposition of population to centralize in cities is a growing one, and that he well serves his country who exerts himself to counteract this tendency. Machinery is daily making the capacity of a general workman of less importance, and the specialists in the mechanic arts are taking the place of the old-time workers. The demand of the country is, hence, for the diffusion of labor, and the employment of men in those vocations where greatest independence of citizenship will result. There is no following that at all compares with agriculture in its contribution to the material strength of the individual. Whatever therefore tends to limit this and throw it into the hands of the few to the exclusion of the many, is detrimental to the nation, for it narrows the production of homes in which the nation must find its greatest strength. Until within fifty years the English merchants, as a mass, have not been large money-makers. They are now possessed of means, and of an ambition, which should possess all men, to own land. Unable to obtain it at home in the desired large tracts, they come to America to secure estates that are forbidden them by the necessities of the situation in England. Now we prefer that such estates should be in the hands of American citizens, and that mere preference, in our view, is an argument to which no sufficient reply can be made. The reasons for it are found in a praiseworthy patriotism, and the fears that a low grade aristocracy will result from the possession of vast tracts of land by aliens are not ill founded. There is an aristocracy indeed which we prefer, and it is well described by our contemporary, "an aristocracy that is being constantly recruited from the working people." That these may have the largest opportunities to that end, we would hold the soil of the country at their command. That kind of an aristocracy is subject to constant mutations, and it contains its corrective within itself, for our people are indeed in a constant state of flux among themselves, so far as wealth is concerned, and we are of those who believe it is well that this should be. But the introduction of the alien landlord here will tend to check this manifestation, and for that reason we oppose him. We are not of those who believe that the country is, or is to be, in great danger because of the vast wealth of the few. In the very nature of things the aggregation of vast capital in the hands of enterprising men in America must not only be the rule, but it is well that it is so. The great enterprises of the nation could not be carried on but for massed capital,

and without it the development of the country to its present high state would have been impossible. It has made possible the settling up of the country with the homes for which we would have the soil reserved from the grasp of the alien who has an ambition to be a landlord. That the large holdings by aliens or others will bring a great amount of property to the assessment rolls of the country is undeniable, nor the resultant contribution to the wealth of the nation we admit; but we deny the *Globe's* dogmatic assertion that "we can stand a great amount of this kind of business." The limit is not nearly so remote as our contemporary supposes. Taxation and swollen assessment rolls are not the chief ends and aims of government.

We prefer the smaller rolls and the increased poll list; smaller holdings and more homes; fewer aliens and more citizens; fewer landlords and more freemen. When the *Globe* and its followers tell us that there is no danger to the country from the incoming of alien capitalists upon our lands, and that they will possess no influence upon the politics and society of the country, they repeat the stale arguments that were advanced in favor of the extension of slavery. The alien landlord is the master of his tenant; as much so as if he owned him, if he desires to be. "Does any one really think that the few aliens holding land in the United States are likely to prove dangerous to our interests?" asks the *Globe*, and we reply—the few? no, but the few invite the many, and from these are dangers to be apprehended. No configuration bursts into flame at once; all things have their beginnings, and all beginnings are small. Want of fixity in the occupation of the soil is always a defect in national character, and alien land ownership promotes that evil. Our own should be taught the value that resides in land-holding independence, and the historic truth that national decay is always preceded by loss of personal interest in the soil. One of the most distinguished political economists of the age has said of that which the *Globe* makes food for sneers: "It is admitted on all hands, and has been authenticated in one country after another in the most distinct language, that the relations of citizens to one another in respect of land is one of the most prominent departments of political science." But in the estimation of the *Globe* it is a "bugbear," a question that "makes a noise wholly disproportionate to its importance."

The *Globe*, in short, believes, and says, that "those who fear danger from land monopolization by aliens are 'mush-brained' reformers, working at long range."

Yet in the next breath it confesses the whole case by the remark that long before the monopolization of land in America can do us any serious injury, "the estates in question will be broken up under the operation of our laws."

We incline to concur in that belief, but the difference between the *Globe* and the "mush-brained reformers" is this, that the latter prefer to prevent than to break up; prefer a present small reform, for the *Globe* pleases, to a later great revolution, for the "mush-brained" do not forget, as does the wise journal of St. Louis, that in the life of every nation there comes a time when the whole of the desirable soil of the country is appropriated, and the question of its ownership, as related to the demands of the population and the civilization of the people, becomes the one only and overshadowing question. Also, that while population may be indefinitely created and reproduced, the soil cannot be; the one has a limit, the other has none.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

The Record-Union on Monday argued upon the public necessity for some deliberate and forcible action, at an early day, with a view of securing from Congress in December full recognition of the claims of this people relative to the preservation of the navigation of the Sacramento river. The imperative need for action on the part of the Federal Government to preserve the integrity of this natural highway is not questioned in any quarter. Our evening contemporary, after endorsing these views, asks how we propose "to set the people in motion" and "to proceed to declare that 'there is but one way to save the Sacramento river and reopen it to navigation, and that is to stop hydraulic mining.' As to the methods to be employed to 'set the people in motion,' the very fact that Congress is soon to assemble, and the other well-known fact that the river has been seriously impaired by the neglectful conduct of the Federal Government, should be sufficient to awaken the people to their duty in the premises. If not, let them suffer the consequences. Iteration on the part of the press is no longer demanded in the light of the knowledge now possessed by the public. If no official body in the Sacramento valley considers the matter of sufficient moment to inaugurate the movement necessary, the Record-Union will be content to regret the fatal apathy. It has certainly done its full duty in the premises.

As to the stoppage of hydraulic mining, it very explicitly stated its views last Saturday—which are precisely those it enunciated years ago—in these words:

"The Record-Union has held steadily that if remedial measures are feasible, they should be applied, but if no such measures can be devised, then, in natural justice, hydraulic mining should cease, unless those directly profited by such operation shall prevent, at their own cost, all injury to private property, and all damage to the navigable waters of the State."

Whatever the disposition of the mining question, there remains the fact that the debris now in the tributaries of the river is sufficient to destroy the navigation of the stream and that possible disaster must be averted by some means, and the Federal Government should assume the duty.

FARM LIFE.

The central thought in President Finley's address before the State Agricultural Society Tuesday night touched a theme very often dwelt upon by this paper. He well said: "The farmer's children feel the influence of an age that is quickening human tastes, enlarging human desires. Tastes will be gratified at all cost. If there exists a taste for beautiful things, exhilarating sights and social life, it will be gratified, though the old father and mother live alone on the farm. And this is one great reason why the children of the farmer flock to the towns and cities."

The bare statement of these truths carries with it the argument for a broadening of farm-life in many directions.

Agriculture deserves to be crowned with the refinements of life, graced with the achievements of art, and compassed about with pleasant things. The President of the Society was wise in his protest, therefore, against the one-sidedness of farm-life. He might have gone a step further and have added "the coarseness" that not infrequently characterizes it. His suggestions were timely and in point, that farmers should establish the best schools, avail of the best mediums and appliances of knowledge, stimulate the desire for higher education, and endeavor to make the farmer's son not only a practical man, but a practically learned man. In short, he urged upon agriculturists the necessity for rising to the higher possibilities in intellectual life, which, of necessity, will place them on the best social plane. As there now exists in some, so into all farm-life there needs to be injected not only the spirit of intellectual ambition, but the taste for the refined and the beautiful that will demand gratification at home, and eliminate the desire to abandon the farm for the pleasures which dull routine and unintellectual surroundings cannot supply.

FALLACIOUS REASONING.

The Commercial Bulletin of New York urges that steps be taken to secure a repeal of the Chinese Restriction Act, on the ground: First, that it is distasteful to the sensibilities of the United States officers who are called upon to execute it, and second, that it would be a statesmanlike policy on the part of the United States to cultivate friendly relations with China, and to that end it can conceive of nothing more timely than the rescinding of "the piece of legislation which has needlessly cast obliquity upon certain classes of its subjects, and imposed serious hardships upon others without conferring upon us any compensation or benefits worth taking into account." The first point is certainly a strong one. The Government should, of course, enact no laws offensive to the delicate sensibilities of the gentlemen who draw their salaries without a twinge of conscience. Hereafter, before we consider the policy of a law at all, let us consult our servants to ascertain if their sensibilities will be wounded by requiring aliens to obey it. But seriously, there is no evidence that any official has suffered a particle of anguish because of the Restriction Act—and it would be no test of the wisdom of the law if there was any such evidence. As to the last proposition, China has given no sign that she considers the Restriction Act hostile. On the contrary, she openly consents to it in advance, and needs no persuading either. Our commercial relations with that country never have, do not now, and never can depend upon the coming of the coolie class from her shores to ours. Our intercourse commercially with China has in no wise been interrupted by the Restriction Act, and the Celestial kingdom has not manifested the slightest discontent over the fact that some of her laboring people are not permitted to migrate to California or any other part of the Union. Such arguments as the Commercial Bulletin advances are unworthy a journal capable of so much more dignified modes of reasoning.

SHAKESPEARE'S BONES.

What has long been anticipated, is about to take place—Shakespeare's grave is to be opened to settle the question as to whether the conventional head of the dramatist which art has given us is true. By examination of the skull of the poet it is hoped to determine the dispute whether the bold front and lofty brow of the traditional busts are genuine. If it shall prove now that we have been all these years deceived, and that Shakespeare was a low-browed, narrow-headed and ill-formed creature, with a dome not fit for the seat of genius, how cruel will be the unmasking, and how bitterly we shall curse the disturbers of the molding remains. It is to be hoped that the very bones will be found to have crumbled into dust, and to have left no key by which the curious may satisfy their speculations. But we may indulge the wish, with no offense to the traditions, that from the grave will be exhumed something to throw light upon, and settle forever the unprofitable dispute as to the authorship of works the world has credited to Shakespeare. Though the church authorities of Stratford have given the requisite permission for the exhumation, the disturbers of the tomb must feel some trepidation as they read the inscription that bids them stay their hands:

Good friend for I come to thee forborne
To dig the dust enclosed here:
Best be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

FEARS had been expressed that the Conclave festivities had sullied the taste for holidays, and that the State Fair, coming on so soon after the Conclave, would be the sufferer. The contrary has proved to be true, and the fair is not only a pronounced success, but in several respects rises superior to that of any preceding year. As to attendance, it is demonstrated that the festivities at San Francisco only stimulated the people to take still other holidays.

ANOTHER scientific expedition to the North Pole has come to grief. The steamer Varna having foundered on the breaking up of an ice pack, it would seem that human courage and perseverance would have to succumb utterly to the elements, and leave the secrets of the North fast locked in icy inviolability.

IT is just about time to get up another Cuban inscription. The periodicity of this thing is something marvelous in its exactness. The news is at hand just in time that an effort is again being made to separate Cuba from Spain. It will not be accomplished, however.

THE Santa Barbara Independent says of the chemical paper proposed by some crack-brained would-be philosophers, to fix rates of fares and freights by popular vote, that it is the wildest and most impracticable of schemes, and that there is neither sense nor reason in it.

THE coincidence of the San Francisco Examiner may be gauged accurately by the fact that it is not at all squeamish about publishing what it alleges to be a fact, to wit, that the average railroad passenger rates here are 6 cents per mile.

A very rich strike is reported in the Pride of Idaho, Wood river.

The mines in Northumberland district, Nev., are yielding good ore.

The old Taylor mine at Georgetown, Placer county, is to be opened.

In the Tidal Wave district, M. T., ore which assays as high as \$5,000 per ton is found.

The Jesse Green and Collier mines at Homer, show up so well that preparations are being made for their greater development.

GRASS VALLEY SHOOT.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: As there were some errors in your report of the pigeon shooting at Grass Valley Fair on the 7th inst., I send you a complete and correct copy of the tournament sheet. There were \$200 in cash offered and 18 prizes of various articles donated by the Grass Valley citizens. First cash prize \$80, second \$50, third \$40, fourth \$30, fifth \$20. The winners, Messrs. P. C. Byrne, E. A. Roberts and W. A. Hawley, divided the first three cash prizes. P. C. Byrne having also first choice of the citizens' prizes, E. A. Roberts second choice, and W. A. Hawley third choice. The eight contestants who tied on 11 birds until they had to stop for the races, and Harry, Hare and Bright being equal, they divided the balance of the cash prizes; the other sportsmen took the remaining prizes according to their scores. The score was as follows: Philip C. Byrne, W. A. Hawley, E. A. Roberts, a clean score of 12 birds each; Samuel Blight, I. W. Hayes, Jr., W. R. Bird, S. C. Hare, E. Van Slyke, John Parkins, H. C. Josely and H. L. Jordan, 11 birds each; M. Byrne, Jr., R. Gauthier, Henry Scadden, Jr., Josiah Rowe and R. Schraehl, 10 birds each; James Coleman 7, and William Bigelow 6. This made a total of 187 out of a possible 216, and making only 29 birds lost. C. B. B. Dutch Flat, September 11, 1883.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice!—A suit of clothes was left in a Saloon on J street, somewhere between Fifth and Ninth, yesterday. The gentleman with whom it was left will please leave at this office, and be rewarded. \$15-11

She sat on his knee and said, "I would like to see your beard grow long." He said, "That looks well for a preacher." McElshah's Great Healing Hair Tonic makes the beard grow long, and cures dandruff. Depot, 1419 Ninth St. \$15-11

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT 714 FIFTEENTH STREET. \$15-31

FOR SALE, STOCK FARM. 1/2 mile from city limits. 113 Acres, four and a half miles from city limits. 35 Acres Tule Lake, under cultivation; 25 Acres in Alfalfa; balance fine Grain Land; good improvements and fences. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, No. 321 Third St. \$15-61

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL, fully equipped place of land, with one mile from city limits. It would make a capital investment for fine city fruit. Inquire of STROBEL, 321 J street. \$15-61

STATE FAIR.

FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883.

AT 10 A. M. STOCK PARADE.

GRAND EXHIBIT OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN MOTION.

RACES COMMENCE AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. SHARP.

PROGRAMME:

No. 14—TROTTERING—2-3 Class. Purse, \$1,200. Mile heats, three in five.

H. H. Crockett names ch. g. Frank Moscow, by Moscow, dam Lady Franklin.

W. J. Lonsdale names ch. g. Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.

Frank Yager names g. g. Rowdy Boy, by Rustic, dam Louise.

M. M. Allen names ch. h. Countryman, pedigree unknown.

W. Gordon names b. m. Big Liza, pedigree unknown.

No. 15—SUBSTITUTE TROTTERING. Purse, \$600, for three-year-olds and under. Entries to close September 1st.

No. 16—PACING—2-25 Class. Purse, \$400. Mile heats, three in five.

C. Schults names br. g. Prince, pedigree unknown. E. D. Nolan names g. g. Grey Frank, by Hayward Chief, dam unknown.

P. J. Williams names b. g. Shaker, pedigree unknown.

J. T. McIntosh names b. g. Fred Ackerman, by Washington, dam unknown.

M. Rollins names g. g. John Thomas, pedigree unknown.

PAVILION.

OPENS AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Address by HON. IRVING M. SCOTT.

Award of SHAFER PRIZE.

The Pavilion will not close before 11 p. m. any night this week.

Grand Concert by the First Artillery Band.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. \$15-11

GET YOUR LUNCH.

A FINE LUNCH AT THE GENTLEMEN'S Lunch Stand of Jesse Slaughter, at the Park. All the delicacies in the market, such as CHICKEN, Ham, Pig Feet, Beans, Sheep Tongues, etc. JESSE SLAUGHTER & SON, Proprietors. \$15-31

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY GIVEN BY ME TO JOHN H. ROSE, on the 27th of 1883, to sell McNeil's Patent Right for Self-cleaning Harrow, is hereby revoked, and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing from him. Sacramento, September 12, 1883. \$15-11

C. BIRD, Attorney in fact of McNeil.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—400 ACRES GOOD GRAZING and Farming Land, situated thirty miles east of Sacramento and two miles from Lafayette Station. Plenty of water for stock; plenty of timber; nearly all fenced with barbed wire and boards; also, houses and barns. Two stages pass daily. Inquire of W. S. FERGUSON, at the Wood Yard, corner of Fourteenth and J streets, Sacramento. \$15-11

An Excellent Business Chance.

TO THOSE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR A GOOD paying business, I will pay them to investigate the following: I will sell the well-established PEOPLES' MARKET, on J street, between Sixth and Seventh, plenty of water for stock, and plenty of actual value. This market is doing a good, steady trade of over \$2,000 in fruit, vegetables, poultry and market produce, which can be increased. The fullest investigation allowed, and best of reasons given for selling.

The market is the best located in Sacramento, and will always command a good trade. For further information apply to H. LONGTON, at the Market, 612 J street. (S. C.) \$15-31

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS ARE INVITED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of a levee work, on the west bank of the Sacramento river, above Knight's landing, at any time during the next 30 DAYS OF THE MONTH. Address the undersigned at Grimes, Colusa county. Examine the ground and make bids early. \$15-11

Grimes, September 12, 1883. A. H. ROSE, \$15-11

"WEAK AND UNDEVELOPED PARTS OF THE BODY."

OF THE BODILY FRAME, developed and strengthened, etc., etc.

AN INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENT LONG run in our paper, and to which we invite you to call, that there is no evidence of humbug about it. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly informed persons, may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., P. O. Box 515, Buffalo, N. Y. (Tolled Evening Bee, 15c per copy.) \$15-11

Ho! For Dinner!

HOT AND PLENTY, FOR 25 CENTS, AT THE Y. M. C. A. ROOMS.

No. 1069 Fourth st., between J and K. From 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. ICE CREAM AND CAKE. \$15-21

California Ahead Again!

THE GENUINE "LAGER BEER" OF THE FREDERICKSBURG BREWING CO., OF SAN JOSE.

Acknowledged the best in the world. Try it. General Depot: 539 California st., San Francisco. \$15-21

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. H. STEINWAY, AGENT, 1015 Fourth street, between J and K.

IMPO-RTANT NOTICE.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHICKERING PIANOS has just received at the warehouse of L. R. HAMMER, 820 J street. \$15-31

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR STOCK RANCH!

—WITH—

Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep

—AND—

Hogs,

FOR SALE.

A Bargain which has not its equal in the State.

—THERE ARE—

55,000 ACRES OF LAND!

About 15,000 Head of Cattle,

About 8,000 Head of Sheep,

About 6,000 Head of Hogs,

About 325 Head of Horses,

About 75 Head of Goats,

About 58 Head of Mules.

The Land is Fenced into Ten Large Fields.

1,800 Acres are Seeded to Alfalfa.

60 Acres in Hops.

20,000 Acres of Fine Growth of Oak Trees, which furnish acorns sufficient to fatten a large number of Hogs annually.

Eight Good Dwellings for Vaqueros.

Three Good Dwellings for Foreman and Farm Hands, Large Hop House costing \$6,000, for drying hops, over \$5,000 worth of Farming Tools, sufficient for carrying on the place, Corral, Stables, Outbuildings, etc.

Large CANALS AND IRRIGATING DITCHES running through the place. Kings river furnishes the southern boundary of the place, which furnishes ample water for irrigating the whole tract.

THE WATER RIGHTS SOLD.

With this place is sold all that is asked for the whole property.

WOOD CAN BE CUT.

The net profit of which will pay more than one-half of the price asked for the whole Ranch.

THE LAND WILL PRODUCE.

Fine Grain, Hops, or Fruits of all kinds and qualities.

THE QUALITY OF THE LAND.

Cannot be surpassed by any in the State. One of the great advantages this place has.

A STOCK RANCH.

Is the close proximity to market. BEEF can be got to market within 30 hours after notice. The

COST OF SHIPPING BEING A TRIFLE.

Compared with the cost of shipping from Nevada, or driving from Southern Oregon. And the cattle lose but little flesh, being so short a time upon the cars. The place will easily keep

30,000 HEAD OF CATTLE AND 6,000 TO 10,000 HEAD OF HOGS.

Besides other Stock sufficient to run the Ranch. The place has

A FRONTAGE OF 30 MILES.

Upon Kings river, and is from two to seven miles in width. It is one and one-half miles from Kingsburg, the Southern Pacific Railroad passing through the eastern and southern boundary line, and mostly in Fresno county.

THE ONLY REASON FOR SELLING.

Is owing to the death of one of the partners.

Send for Circular Giving Full Particulars.

For further information, address

SWEETSER & ALSIP,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 1015 Fourth street,

BETWEEN J AND K, SACRAMENTO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Table with 4 columns: Place, Barom., Therm., Wind. Rows include Olympia, Portland, Seattle, etc.

GOVERNMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Grimes' Combination. Notice—State Fair Program...

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the demand upon our columns, and in order to accommodate all our patrons...

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW PAVILION.—Considerable inquiry is made for the new pavilion by visitors, who desire to see the work even in its incomplete state...

BRIEF NOTES.

Rev. H. J. Becker has been re-elected to Sacramento District, and will continue his residence in the city.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Captain C. M. Casler, of Woodland, was in town yesterday. G. G. Lathrop and wife are in the city and will remain during the fair.

THIEVES AT WORK.

The city at present is full of thieves and burglars, and during the week they have left evidence of their fact in many places.

PRELIMINARY.

The air of the city was full of "information" last evening to the effect that the Governor had filed his decision in the case of the State Prison Directors...

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

This body was in session at the Capitol building all day yesterday considering the assessments in Sonoma county, and held an evening session, during which the assessments of San Francisco were under discussion.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Last evening the State Board of Agriculture extended the time of the contractor for the erection of the Agricultural and Industrial Exposition building...

FINE PEACHES.

Some very large and superior late Crawford peaches were brought to this city yesterday by Alexander Williams.

WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with published notice, a meeting was held yesterday morning in this city for the purpose of forming a Wool-Growers' Association.

STRIKE ON SHIPBOARD.

The Vacant Superior Judge—Alleged Land Swindle—An Exposure in Regard to Getting up Petitions—Etc.

EXTRACTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGES.

TIMBER LAND SWINDLE.

Information from sources which are apparently reliable has been received, showing that a gigantic land deal is in process of consummation in one of the northern counties of the State.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE CHOSEN.

A meeting of the Bar Association was held Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of suggesting a candidate for the Superior Court, in place of the late Judge W. H. Harrison.

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On last Saturday the English steamer Madras left this port for Honolulu and Hongkong. For a long time there had been feeling between the master, Captain Bradley, and his officers, but it did not develop itself till just before the pilot was ready to leave the steamer.

A CHINESE LAND SEEKER.

A Chinese living near Dayton, Nev., recently applied to the State Land Office for the purchase of fifty acres of land in Lyon county.

THE YOUNG MON'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Mon's Christian Association tendered a reception to the deaf-mutes of this city and Oakland at their parlors, 232 Sutter street, Tuesday evening.

THE PATENT FOR THE RAMBO EL SORABTE.

The patent for the Rambo El Sorabte, containing 19,082-49 acres, confirmed to J. and Victor Castro, dated August 11th, was received in the United States Land Office in this city on August 27th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new submarine cable has been laid between Alcatraz and Goat Island. A shark four feet long was caught from the end of Broadway wharf Tuesday morning.

COURT CALENDAR.

September 15th—Dunlap vs. Bell; Wagner vs. Wagner. September 16th—Falkner vs. Hook; Foley vs. Castellan.

DEPARTMENT ONE.

September 15th—Hopple vs. Leonard; Turford vs. Lockie; Pigg vs. Newton Bros. September 16th—Miller vs. Choudier.

DEPARTMENT TWO.

September 15th—Krebs vs. Curtis; Gallipie vs. Wain. September 16th—People vs. Leonard (jury). September 17th—People vs. Leonard (jury).

DEPARTMENT THREE.

September 15th—People vs. Leonard (jury). September 16th—People vs. Leonard (jury). September 17th—People vs. Leonard (jury).

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Strike on Shipboard—The Vacant Superior Judge—Alleged Land Swindle—An Exposure in Regard to Getting up Petitions—Etc.

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CHANGED EVERY DAY FOR THE MECHANICS' STORE.

OUR STORES WILL REMAIN OPEN THIS EVENING



The real advantages which any House possesses will be shown by the size of its business.

Its trade is a verdict. Our establishment comprises ten businesses in one. It gives employment to over 160 people. It is the largest collection of general merchandise within a radius of a thousand miles or more.

REASONABLE

To believe that its prices are the LOWEST, and its goods the most desirable. This is true. The size of our trade shows it. Our goods demonstrate it. A comparison of our prices proves it.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN,

400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K St., Sacramento.

ONE PRICE!

IF YOU WANT—

GROCERIES!

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

H. H. PAULK, CASH GROCER,

Where you get MORE GOODS AND BETTER GOODS for your money than at any other house in the city, being the only

STRICTLY CASH GROCER

In the City. We offer inducements to CASH BUYERS that Credit Houses cannot offer.

MOST COMPLETE PRICE LIST

Ever issued on the coast sent free to any address. Send for one, and see how CHEAP we offer Goods to consumers.

H. H. PAULK, CASH GROCER,

No. 814 K Street, Sacramento.

THE STANDARD CARRIAGE WORKS

From the Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, and California State Fair, 1883.

118 FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS

For the BEST WORK on exhibition. Have beaten all competitors.

One of my Buggies is worth Six Cheap Eastern Buggies.

HARRY BERNARD, Manufacturer, Corner Sixth and L Streets, SACRAMENTO.

I have on hand and for sale at the lowest possible prices, the new style of PONY PHAETONS, the hand somest in the State.

Neatest Open Buggies in the State; Light Top Buggies; Heavy Top Buggies for mountain use; Farming Carts, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, all of my own make.

Carriage Painting and Trimming done at the lowest prices. None but the most experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done, and all work is warranted. Call at the Factory, and see for yourself. Work built to order at the lowest prices. Send your orders. ad-3pdt

LEWIS & JOHNSTON, PRINTERS,

No. 410 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

227 ALL NEW MATERIAL

Best Machinery for Printing IN SACRAMENTO.

ALL WORK DONE UNDER OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

227 Courteous Treatment and Low Prices. ad-3pdt

W. A. STEPHENSON

(Successor to G. D. ALMOND), 806 J STREET, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

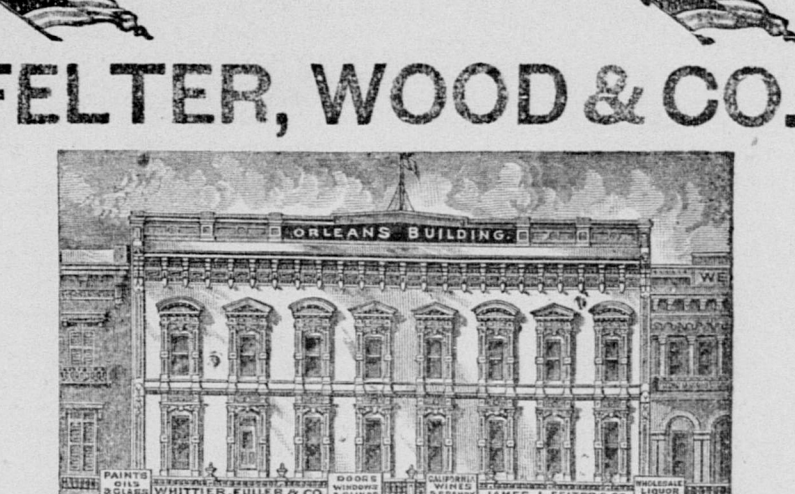
AGENT FOR WHITE, NEW HOME AND Duplex Sewing Machines, which does both Chain and Lock-stitch; and dealer in Sewing Machine Supplies of all kinds. Also, Zephyrs and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Agent for Universal Paper Patterns. Also, Agent for the Gibbs Turkish Rug Patterns. ad-3pdt

THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY

Office: SAWYER'S BOOK STORE, No. 624 J Street. (ad-1p)dtm S. B. COOK, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FELTER, WOOD & CO.,



Nos. 1016 and 1018 Second street, Sacramento, Cal.,

LIQUOR DEALERS.

WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR STOCK, IN ORDER TO FILL THE DEMAND, A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF IMPORTED

CHAMPAGNES!

RODERER, DUM, PIPER HEIDSIECK, BRUG, ECLIPSE and CREME DE ROSEY.

Kentucky Whiskies

A SPECIALTY, DIRECT FROM BOND.

THE PRIDE OF CALIFORNIA; ZINFANDEL CHARET, in cases, pinks and quarts.

BETHESDA MINERAL WATER, FROM WAUKESHA, WIS., a Specific for all Kidney Diseases.

Denot for the TOLENAIS WATER OF CALIFORNIA.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE LAGER BEER, FROM H. CL. USSEN & SON, NEW YORK.

227 We invite our friends and customers, visiting the city during the 20th Anniversary of the California Fair, to call upon us.

FELTER, WOOD & CO.

KLUNE & FLOBERG,

Watchmakers and Jewelers, No. 428 J St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

227 Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a specialty under MR. FLOBERG. Agents for Rockford Watch Company. j13-3pdt

J. G. DAVIS, No. 411 K Street, Sacramento.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PARLOR, BED AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Latest Patterns of Linoleum and Oil Cloth. Also, a large Assortment of Curtains, Shades, Cornices, etc.

227 I would request the public to call and examine my large stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage.

Country Orders Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. j13

CALIFORNIA WIRE WORKS,

Manufacturers of Barbed Fence Wire, Baling Wire, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WIRE GOODS.

Nos. 307 and 309 J STREET. (ad-3p)dtm SACRAMENTO.

Jewish New Year Cards!

(OCT. 2d and 3d.)

For Sale at C. A. SAWYER'S, No. 261 J Street, between Fifth and Sixth. j13-3pdt

W. A. & C. S. HOUGHTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

School Books and School Supplies.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

W. D. COMSTOCK

HAS RETURNED FROM THE EAST, WHERE HE PERSONALLY SELECTED SOME NEW

and Fine Designs in FURNITURE, entirely different from anything brought to this coast.

Fifth and K streets, Sacramento. j14-3pdt

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILLS.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND Domestic Goods, of the very latest Designs and Styles, for Youtths' and Gents' Suitings, at our

TAILORING DEPARTMENT - - - 822 J STREET, DEPOT OF THE CAPITAL WOOLEN MILLS. ad-3pdtm

J. F. SLATER, Hatter

409 J street. Fall Styles NOW READY. ad-3pdtm

"PIPER HEIDSIECK" CHAMPAGNE!

THE MOST FAVORITE BRAND IN THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTATION 1882:

52,219 Baskets!

JOHN OSBORN, SON & CO., New York, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

JOHN T. CUTTING & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS FOR PACIFIC COAST, j13-3pdtm

W. P. COLEMAN, NEW MUSIC

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN. JUST RECEIVED.

No. 325 J Street, Sacramento.

Lands For Sale

In Placer and Sacramento Counties.

For Fruit, Vineyard or Grain Purposes, IN TRACTS OF FROM 40 ACRES UP.

HOPS

IN KILN, and all kinds of property

INSURED

IN RELIABLE COMPANIES.

Science of Carpentry

MADE EASY.

PRICE, \$5. WITH THE CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS FOR ONE YEAR.

Geo. H. Wolfe, 614 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. ad-3pdtm

KNABE

General Agents

614 AND 616 J ST., SACRAMENTO. j13-3pdt

MR. L. K. HAMMER

DESIRES TO CALL SPECIAL attention to his large stock of

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS.

The only Piano having the Patent Metallic Action not affected by atmospheric change. It stands the head of all makes.

Warehouses, 820 J Street, Sacramento. ad-3pdtm

H. T. Holmes Lime Co.,

H. T. HOLMES, President.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Alabaster and Santa Cruz Lime, Cement, Plaster, Marble Dust, Chimey and sewer Pipe, and General Building Material.

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Office: SAWYER'S BOOK STORE, No. 624 J Street. (ad-1p)dtm S. B. COOK, Prop.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Bloody Affray in Wyoming—Meeting of Railroad Managers—Rescue of Distressed Seamen—Railroad Accidents—Shade and Mitchell—Wendell Phillips on Butler—Prize Fight in Indiana—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-EXAMINER.)

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Dramatic Incident in an Interview with Indians.

MISSOULA (M. T.), September 12.—Senator Vest and Delegate Mackintosh, of the Indian Mission, returned here today from St. Mary's Mission, Bitter Root Valley. At the Flathead Agency the Indians refused to sell any portion of their reserve, or move to another reservation. They said they had no grievances, and were highly pleased with their Agent, Major Rosen, and all they desired was to keep away from their young man, the Seneca, and to have their chiefs honored as before.

The St. Ignace Mission School, also on the reservation, were visited by the senators. The school was well conducted by the Sisters of Charity and priests. About fifty Indian girls and the same number of boys are being educated, and the school is highly praised by the teachers and pupils.

The council at St. Mary's Mission yesterday was rather dramatic. Charles, the Flathead chief, with a hundred Indians, had steadily refused to go upon the reservation. The Indians cultivated a few ranches, but are steadily growing poorer, and the valley is thickly settled by whites. The reservation Indians and whites were the Indians removed to the reservation to avoid antipathy between the two races.

In the council Senator Vest and Mackintosh sat opposite the chiefs. Through an interpreter Vest explained his mission.

Charles, who is a noted brave, with a face of wonderful strength and massive, gazed defiantly at Vest for a moment, and then began his reply. "We are only a few. We are poor and weak, and we want to place our feet upon our rock, and grieve our faces in the dust, but I will not go. I will go to the plains."

"We have tried to go to the plains," broke in Vest. "Look, there are no plains now! The white men are as thick as leaves from ocean to ocean. You do not have title to your land, like the white men, the soldiers will come some day and place you upon a reservation."

"My hands and feet are free from the white man's blood," said Charles. "When the Seneca came here we protested to the whites. Why does the white man take my land from me?"

These he took off his hat, threw it upon the floor, stamped upon it, and with blazing eyes gazed upon Vest who shouted. "You may take Charles to the Great Spirit, but he will be dead; he will never go there alive."

Senator Vest stood up and answered the lawyer chief in language as emphatic as his own, "that he must obey the white man's laws as implicitly as did the white man. If he did not, he must go where the Government chooses to send him."

Before the Council broke up Charles agreed to go to Washington with Agent Rosen and talk the matter over with the President.

The Commissioners leave tonight for Helena and the Blackfoot Agency, thence to Fort Assiniboine to meet the northern tribes.

A Phenomenal Horse.

CHICAGO, September 12.—The Tribune's Indianapolis special says: The local sporting fraternity is now agog over the latest sensation in the shape of horseflesh, and the tale told is true. It is certainly a wonder, John Martin, a blacksmith at Noblesville, twenty miles north of here, is the owner of the horse, a six-year-old, named "The Wonder," which he bought in payment for a debt, and she foaled the horse. The sire is not known. Martin did not know what a prize he had, and since the animal was broken he has been driven to the owner's buggy. Recently Martin was led to believe that he might venture to enter the county fair races with some money, and when he was applied at Noblesville and elsewhere he was hooted at. Last week he was admitted to a county fair at Northern Indiana, and to everybody's surprise he won a record of 2:15. Last Friday, there being nobody to enter one of the Noblesville races, Martin was told that if he could beat 2:30 he would be paid \$100. He accepted the challenge. Without any preparation he accomplished the mile in 2:24 on a half-mile track. The horse has never been ridden, nor even seen by more than one comfortably. One thousand dollars has been offered for him, and the animal is offered to back him in a race for \$50,000 against the horse Mammoth, owned by Dr. Brown, learning the history of the animal, went up to Noblesville and hunted out the old mare, foaled the horse and bought her for \$100, and two days later, on the reputation of her son, sold her for \$600.

A Rowing Regatta at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—A regatta for a purse of \$1,000, offered by the regatta committee, divided into four purses, for single sculls, over a course of three miles on the Ohio river, took place yesterday afternoon. There were eleven entries, divided into two classes—the first class to row over the course, and then the second class. The best three of these two classes were to row the third heat. The water was in good condition, and in the first heat Homer won time, 22:10—Pridgen second, Richard third, Webster, Pridgen and Webster being declared winners. The second heat, Levee second, Levee third, Koche and Riley out. The final race resulted in a victory for Homer, in 22:10; Levee second, in 22:10; Pridgen third, in 22:10. The prizes will be awarded to these four in the order mentioned. Haulan rowed an exhibition over the same course, his time being 20:17. How a half mile race was run against the current. Haulan also performed other exhibition feats.

Work on the Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Among the latest arrivals in New Panama is Captain John H. Ackers, of Brooklyn, who recently made careful examination of the Panama Canal. The Canal Commission, with a reporter, he said: "Along forty-eight miles, where it is proposed to dig the canal, there are dredging machines, excavators, stationary engines and other machinery. The work is projected, but the whole collection is practically useless. Some of it was used for excavating when the Suez Canal was dug, and it won't be used here. The American isthmus. Only natives and negroes will consent to work on the canal. The latter come from Jamaica, Honduras, and other islands and ports on the Colombian coast. The Canal Company have received a number of new locomotives for their railroad, but they are too long for the street cars, and they are too heavy for the tracks. The charter for it was obtained in New York, and it is said that there is a provision in it which prevents foreigners from owning the road. Occasionally there is a stampede for home among the engineers and their assistants, caused by fever breaking out among them."

The New York Carroll Franchise.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The Herald says: The Commissioners of Accounts, who have been time engaged in what promises to be a thorough and faithful investigation of the Carroll franchise, have been definitely ascertained that the robbery of the City Treasury extends into 1875, and no further back than that. The total sum lost is less than \$175,000, that there is sufficient evidence to enable the judicial inquiry to fix the guilt of these robberies on their authors; that each judicial inquiry is necessary, and that Carroll was a dishonest operator. The report will disclose how the mysterious crime was committed.

Chinese Landed in New York.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Six Chinese men who came from Havana in the steamer Saratoga were landed here Monday. "There is nothing irregular in the fact of these Chinese being landed at this port," said the agent. "They have been permitted to come ashore under the recent decision of the Courts, as they are from California and not from China."

Bridge Broken Down and Freight Cars Wrecked.

CHEYENNE (Wyo.), September 12.—Last Saturday two parts of a freight train separated because of a broken coupling, and came into collision over a bridge, twenty-five miles west of Green river, broke down the structure and wrecked eleven cars. The bridge is now repaired, and train cars are running regularly.

Ten Thousand Dollars a Day in Peril.

NEW YORK, September 12.—There is a well-grounded belief among those most interested that the new Metropolitan Opera-house cannot be put in readiness by the time fixed for its opening—October 22. It is an alarm given by the fact that the knowledge of its having precipitated his departure from Europe, this contractor had dated positively from

October 22, and if he is not able to give performances from that date his losses will aggregate probably \$100,000 daily.

Collision of Trains.

OMAHA, September 12.—This morning, on the Union Pacific road, eight miles west of this city, an excursion train, with visitors from the fair, coming from the Missouri Pacific, collided with a freight going west, badly wrecking both engines. Nobody is reported dead, but many were injured. The track is still blocked.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

OMAHA, September 12.—A collision occurred this morning on the Union Pacific, seven miles out of town, between the out-bound Omaha and Republic Valley freight train and the incoming special Missouri Pacific passenger train, having on board 350 persons, en route to the State Fair. The freight train was coming on orders, but the passenger train left Fillmore Station without orders, and was running wild. The passenger train was running at 25 miles per hour. The engine of the freight train saw the other coming and stopped the train, and just then the passenger train ran into it. Although the freight engine and the freight train were badly wrecked, they can never be repaired. The engine of the Missouri Pacific freight engine was driven through the cab of the engine to the boiler, and was demolished. The car next to the engine was not slightly damaged, and the passengers remained unhurt. The passengers all received a lively shaking up, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. It is a miracle that the freight train did not cause a more serious accident. The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping. Mrs. W. B. Swift, of Glen Rock, received two blows on the head, and the head of Dr. J. A. Hester, of Louisville, was slightly wounded on the right side of his head. Captain John Taylor, of Stanton, was thrown from the train, and was injured. W. J. Hogan, brakeman, lost his foot on the engine of the freight train. The passengers were transferred and brought into Omaha. The wrecking crew was immediately sent out, and during the evening the freight train was moved to the depot. The freight train was used as usual tonight. The collision occurred near a cut, and on a curve. The freight train is laid upon the Missouri Pacific corridor.

Storm on the North Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The signal station at Smithville, N. C., reports to the effect that a storm, like the white men, the soldiers will come some day and place you upon a reservation."

My hands and feet are free from the white man's blood," said Charles. "When the Seneca came here we protested to the whites. Why does the white man take my land from me?"

These he took off his hat, threw it upon the floor, stamped upon it, and with blazing eyes gazed upon Vest who shouted. "You may take Charles to the Great Spirit, but he will be dead; he will never go there alive."

Senator Vest stood up and answered the lawyer chief in language as emphatic as his own, "that he must obey the white man's laws as implicitly as did the white man. If he did not, he must go where the Government chooses to send him."

Before the Council broke up Charles agreed to go to Washington with Agent Rosen and talk the matter over with the President.

The Commissioners leave tonight for Helena and the Blackfoot Agency, thence to Fort Assiniboine to meet the northern tribes.

Heavy Storm on the New Jersey Coast.

ATLANTIC CITY, September 12.—A heavy storm, like the white men, the soldiers will come some day and place you upon a reservation."

My hands and feet are free from the white man's blood," said Charles. "When the Seneca came here we protested to the whites. Why does the white man take my land from me?"

These he took off his hat, threw it upon the floor, stamped upon it, and with blazing eyes gazed upon Vest who shouted. "You may take Charles to the Great Spirit, but he will be dead; he will never go there alive."

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Meeting of Railroad Managers.

BOSTON, September 12.—S. J. Potter, General Manager of the Burlington, has come to California, and expects to be in San Francisco September 20th, to attend the meeting of General Managers of the various Pacific roads for the purpose of arranging a new pool for the Pacific Coast line.

At the meeting of the Pacific Coast line, the various roads will be represented by the following: El Paso, the Missouri Pacific, Texas Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Burlington and Missouri River, Santa Fe, and the Santa Fe, Denver and Rio Grande, Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

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Territory that Payne and his colonists have three times been expelled from the order of the President of the United States, Payne, known as "Oklahoma Payne," was brought before the Commissioner, Charles Hutton, Assistant Attorney General, and the case was continued until tomorrow for witnesses to appear; but it is not expected that it will be heard until the 24th.

Payne has been offered \$50,000 annually for many thousands of acres in the face of repeated warnings, and it seems that Attorney General Hutton has become tired of so much foolishness, and is determined on more radical measures and efficacious remedies.

Notorious Female Criminal.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 12.—Mrs. N. E. Glenn, a notorious woman who has been figured in criminal annals, was today released from the female penitentiary, where she has been serving a four-year term for perjury. By a singular coincidence, it was just fifteen years ago today when Jacob and Nancy Young were mysteriously murdered, a crime for which Mrs. Glenn was tried five times, twice sentenced to be hanged, and finally released on a legal technicality. Financial transactions, which have never been explained, were made by Mrs. Glenn, for which she has just finished her punishment. During all these years she has shown a defiant attitude, and she has been a constant source of trouble to the authorities. Never has she shown any weakness, or compromised herself in the least, and it is safe to say that the mystery of the Young murder will never be solved.

Blaine Again Interviewed.

AUGUSTA (Me.), September 12.—Blaine was called upon regarding the story published yesterday, purporting to give his views regarding the political situation in Maine. Dr. J. A. Hester, of Louisville, was slightly wounded on the right side of his head. Captain John Taylor, of Stanton, was thrown from the train, and was injured. W. J. Hogan, brakeman, lost his foot on the engine of the freight train. The passengers were transferred and brought into Omaha. The wrecking crew was immediately sent out, and during the evening the freight train was moved to the depot. The freight train was used as usual tonight. The collision occurred near a cut, and on a curve. The freight train is laid upon the Missouri Pacific corridor.

1883 Army on the Prairie.

CHICAGO, September 12.—A bloody affair occurred this morning on the prairie three miles from Cheyenne. James Knight, a fighter, and two men, H. M. Moore and J. H. Weir, were killed. Moore was killed by an ax and knuckled him senseless. He then attacked Weir, who, after the first blow, broke and ran. Moore then turned on Knight, and after a short struggle, he was killed. Knight was then killed by a bullet from the chest. A ball passed through both lungs. Knight's skull is also fractured, and neither arm is expected to be recovered. The bodies of the three men were found in a field. The bodies of the three men were found in a field. The bodies of the three men were found in a field.

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Sportsman's Association, \$1,000, for a match with Dr. Carver for \$5,000, to be shot in the city November 22. "I mean business," says Stubbs, "and know what I am doing."

The Baltimore Tramp.

BALTIMORE, September 12.—Midnight—Following are the scores of the pedestrian match: Hart, 263 miles; Panchot, 240; Ellison, 224; O'Leary and Viat withdrawn.

Destruction by Fire.

BOSTON, September 12.—Smith & Co.'s large factory of school and counting-room furniture was burned today. Total loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$60,000.

Thermometer Record.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Highest temperature today, 61°; lowest, 53°.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Highest temperature today, 60°; lowest, 56°.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Franco-Chinese Matter.

PARIS, September 12.—The *Matin* says that, although pending negotiations between France and China, as is feared, not take a favorable turn, the French Cabinet will call an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th inst. to discuss the matter. Lacour, Foreign Minister, is in favor of acceding to large concessions to China in the interest of peace, but the Chamber of Deputies, however, considers it a matter of duty and honor to resist the encroachments of China in Tonkin.

London, September 12.—A telegram from Hongkong to the *Advertiser* states that two British gunboats are now at Canton, and, in conjunction with Chinese troops, on duty on shore to furnish sufficient guard for the foreign settlements.

Paris, September 12.—The papers here state that Prime Minister Ferry opposes any concession to China regarding the Tonkin frontier question.

London, September 12.—The Secretary of the Chinese Legation here left for Walter Crane to wait upon Lord Granville, British Foreign Secretary. There is a rumor of the departure of England and the Franco-Chinese imbroglio will eventually be invoked, but no appeal for American mediation is deemed probable.

Bradford Still Persistent.

LONDON, September 12.—At a meeting of the supporters of Bradford, it was resolved that at the next session of Parliament the House of Commons should be given no rest until Bradford is admitted, or his legal disqualification finally determined. The House of Commons should be given no rest until Bradford is admitted, or his legal disqualification finally determined.

Hess of Michael Davitt.

DUBLIN, September 12.—Michael Davitt is very ill with inflammation of the lungs. His sickness necessitates the cancellation of all his engagements to address National League meetings in various parts of Ireland.

Stamper in a Theater.

CARLSBAD, September 12.—A panic was caused in the theater here, owing to a stampede of the audience. The audience was caused by a stampede of the audience. The audience was caused by a stampede of the audience.

Discharged for Lack of Evidence.

DUBLIN, September 12.—The six men who have been charged with the murder of John Kelly, were discharged for lack of evidence.

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